We publish Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. It is not exactly Lincolnish all over, but it is Sewardish all over. It uses honeyed words enough but concedes nothing, and indicates coercion beyond all reasonable doubt. It says nothing about the territories; it recognizes no acts of secoding States. It can result in nothing short of war. It is just what it might have been expected to be.

> From the Daily Journal of yesterday. Governor Ellis in Wilmington.

Gov. Ellis arrived here by last evening's train from Goldsboro', and was most cordially received by our military companies and by our citizens generally. We do not think we ever saw as large a turn-out, both civic and military, in the town of Wilmington. The Cape Fear Light Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the Governor was excerted to his quarters at the Carolina Hotel by the battal on consisting of the German Volunteers, the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Cape Fear Riff men, and the Riffe Guards, all under the command

In front of the Hotel, Gov. ELLIS was introduced to the companies and the citizens generally, by A. M. Waddell, Esq., and then proceeded to address the vast assemblage at some length. He thanked then for this Mr. Cromartie, Unionite, as delegate. very kind and flattering reception given to him. He had always experienced the kindest and most courteous treatment at the hands of the people of Wilmington, but for Convention to 82 against it, but the returns from whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another. this demonstration, so marked and enthusiastic, was the country precincts indicate that the country has gone something for which he was not prepared, and he must be permitted to indu'ge the vanity of supposing that M. Carter are elected delegates without any regular opsome of it was intended as a mark of approval of his of- position. ficial c urse. He could at least lay claim to the merit of having end avored to do his duty. From the first 175 mail beginning of the present troubles of the country, he had determined that the honor of North Carolina should not 627, no convention 61. Col. T. D. Meares (secessionist) suffer at his hands. He trusted that it had not yet suf- has a majority of 24 votes over Daniel B. Baker, Esq. fered at his hands, nor with the blessing of God, should the Union candidate. it so suffer. But if he had counselled tame and unconditional submission to the rule of Black Republicanism, " Convention;" Messrs. Bethune, Shepherd, and Col. he felt that through him the State would have been McNeill, are elected delegates, there being no regular

ing to 1-15 the total failure of all plans of adjustment- herd, Bethune, and Col. McNeill appear to have to the coercion policy of Lincoln's message-to the ne- been nominated by both parties. They may be set things leading North Carolina to join her fate with her ists. owever it had resulted the march of events was tw of 432. still onwards. It we had not a convention now, we would have one very soon. When he looked around and saw the spirit manif sted here he felt that the spirit of resistance to oppression which animated the men of 76 was still alive, and its fires still burning.

Neither the law nor the constitution gave the President power to coerce any State, and the attempt to do so would be an act of usurpation that the people themselves and the natural and indefeasible right to resist, The Union candidate, E. W. Jones, elected by about even should it be necessary to do so without waiting for | 550 majority, over T. J. Dula, secessionist.

Old Virginia could not accept the so-called compro- Convention carried. miss or adjustment. She had put her foot down, and her terms had been rejected and she must either go out Kittrell, U., 1711; Douthit, U., 1726; Hargrave, S., or back down. Would she bask down? He did not 382; Roberts, 376.

the conclusion to which a sense of duty had brought a 1252 for it, to 71 against it. The majority for Condistinguished gentleman of this town, a Commissioner to the " Peace Congress." He knew that that gentleman went to Washington conscientiously and ardently

The crowd was so immense and the excitement so great that we found it difficult at times to catch the Governor's remarks, and have made no attempt at report of more than a few points. We have never seen such a manifestation of feeling in this State, and it must have been peculiarly gratifying to a public officer who for months past has been the target for all the envenom- ties. ed arrows that personal and political enmity could launch against him. The chief town of North Carolina welcomed the chief executive efficer of the State in a

Hanover County, killed a Pig a short time since, aged | 500 majority against Convention. 6 mes. and 11 days, which weighed 111 lbs. Pretty fair s.z.d Fig.

report of the space h made by me on Saturday evening last,

ingly. This is somewhat incorrect. The amendment was Mr. Etheridge backed out. shape, heaving out the word; "free white," and adopted .-You further say, " 'n order stall more fully to test the matter, Mr. Davis arose in his place and enquired, &c " Th enquir, was not under by me, but by some other Southern tion 1.417; for Convention 460. delegate, whose name I do not remember. And the operation of the charse to give to Massachu-etts free negroes ful right of a dizenship in the South, was not an admission openy and distinctly hade; but was a plain inference from what passed in Convention, so far as the views of Republicans

I have not yet been furnished with a copy of the Journals of the Convention, sed spoke from memory, aided by a

Respectfully yours,

The I light of Mr. Lincoln.

in the passenger train from Philadelphia, but that he traveled either in the freight train or in the freight car of A date & & Co's Express. This acounts for the statements of the detective police, that no person corresponding with the description of the President elect came on that train, on which were the chief of the N. Y. police, Mr. Kennedy and other experts. The probability is that he came as of Mr. Lincoln's position before the country, it looks very much like sacrilleing his diguity to senseless timid-

CUSTOMHOUSE NOTICE-IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS. - The Custombouse notice, published in this morning's paper by the Collector, Hon. W. F. Colcock, is of importance to our merchants and masters of vessels, and we would therefore direct their special attention to it. This notice publishes in detail matter of which we have already given a telegraphic synopsis. It speaks of the goods which are exempt from duty under the Act of no Convention, 242; Thompson, secessionist, 1,205; February 18, and the Act to define more accurately the Strong, secessionist 1,207; Collier, "Union," 254; same; also the evidence which will be required to bring Faircloth, "Union," 253. goods within the exemption.

It will be seen that vessels of all States and Nations may now be employed in the coasting trade of the Confederate States, and that discriminating duties on the tonnage and carges of vessels belonging to the citizens el loreign States or Nations, wholly or in part, are abol- ferent parts of the State, which inform it that a large tions and negotiations, guarantees and provisions, in the

honor to himself .- Confederation.

stitute the productive labor of the State.

The Sugar market had slightly improved. The stock

Broke Jan.—We learn that William Sauls, who on band was 170,000 boxes. The receipts were heavy. was in jail in this place for the murder of Noah Tur-A severe drought had afflicted the Southern side of the nage, broke from his confinement this morning and made Is and. Money was exceedingly tight. Prince Alfred good his escape. We have not heard the particulars.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PRECINCTS. outh Washington.... 150 144 Holly Shelter..... 70 Piney Woods..... Rocky Point..... 117 114 114 1781 210 1469 1516 517 510

Anson County gives 59 majority for Convention .-Messrs. Thos. S. Ashe and W. G. Smith have been elected as delegates. We believe Mr. Smith is a conditional secessionist.

ASHE AND ALLEGHANY, give 700 majority against Convention and elect Union delegates. BLADEN COUNTY .- Convention . 20 majority-elects

BEAUFORT COUNTY .- A letter from Washington, Beaufort County, gives the vote in that town as 235

Burke. -- Avery, secessionist, 47 maj. Covention,

The vote in Brunswick county goes for convention

opposition. D. McNeill, Esq., was voted for in Cumaffairs in Congress and throughout the country-to Secessionist, we believe. He received 421 votes in Mr. Lincoln's declarations-to his sneaking into Wash- Cumberland, and 50 in Harnett. Messrs. Shep-

Columbus gives 410 majority for Wooten, secessiondid not know how the chetion in this State had result- ist, over Powell, " Union." Convention has a majori-

CRAYEN has gone for Convention and the Southern

Rights candidates by about 400 majority. Carterett-The Newbern Progress says: Car-

Caldwell .- No Convention about 500 majority .-

Cabarrus.-V. C. Barringer, Secessionist, elected.

DAVIDSON.—Convention, 366: No Convention, 1812:

DUPLIN elects Houston and Rhodes, secessionists,

DAVIE 300 against Convention. Edgecombe.—Convention 1,588. No Convention

Gaston gives 864 for Convention, and 166 against it. lawfully rescind it? IREDELL gives a majority of 1,627 against Conven-

Johnston elects "Union" delegates but gives a ma-

LINCOLN and CLEAVELAND give Convention majori-

LENGIR goes for Bond, secessionist, by about 200 MECKLENBURG gives 1,448 for Convention, and 252 against it. Guilford gives 2700 against Convention. John Howard, Esq., of Topsail Sound, New Davidson 1400 against Convention. Caldwell gives mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that re-

1,257. Elects Wm. Martin, Union, as delegate. Montgomery-Elects as delegate, Saml. H. Christian, Union. For Convention 81, no Convention 810.

NASH 983 for Convention, 83 against it. Onslow County.—Convention 631; no Convention 89. Dr. E. W. Ward, secessionist, 486 over Timothy and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my right-ful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requi-

aying that the amendment moved, to insert the Haskill, submissionist, who became a candidate after ORANGE, (official.) William A. Graham, 1,536;

Capt. Berry, 1,512, both Unionists; Pride Jones, Secessionist, 358; H. K. Nash, 356. Against Conven-

tion. Carr, conditional secessionist 955; Satterthwaite, States Rights, 718; Grimes, uncompromising secessionist 506. A friend writes us : A good many straight outs" took part in a meeting which nominafew notes. But I think my memory, so aided, has been ac- ted the two first, and were bound by its action, and on voted " no convention." Philosophers!

Washington, March 4 - It is now pretty generally the Convention. It is reported that they will have 600 majority. Robeson goes against Convention by a considerable vote.

ROCKINGHAM .- Settle and Brodenax elected.

Rowan 268 against Convention, and 2 Unionistes. RICHMOND COUNTY .- Convention 383. No Convention 251. Walter F. Leak, States Rights, 321 .- sympathies and affections. freight in the package car, accompanied by a single A. J. McQueen 307. Mr. Leak is elected by 14 ma-

> Sampson County .- The official returns gives Dr. Bunting, secessionist, 926, and R. A. Mosely, Esq., do. its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why port the same to that body. They are not encouraged 925. Mr. Monk, Union, 573, Mr. Ray, do., 560. Convention 972. No Convention 530.

WAKE .- Messrs. Badger, Holden, and Busbee, "Union," are elected by over a thousand majority. A small majority for Convention. About 160.

The official vote of WAYNE is for Convention 1,250;

Yadkin .- No Convention about 1400 maj.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] A PROSPECTIVE STAMPEDE FROM VIRGINIA .-- The Richmond Enquirer has private advices from the difished, such vessels being only required to pay fees as number of the largest slaveholders in Virginia, are reforeign vessels—Charleston Mercury, 4th.

The part, are about the part that a large tions and negotiations, guarantees and provisions, in the constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision ready making preparations for an exodus. We have ourselves reliable information to the same effect. When in practically applicable to every question which may occur Assistant Secretary of State.—W. M. Browne, this prospect stampede shall once become present and actual, none can predict the extent to which it will be been appointed Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. carried. Some opine that some of our largest and most flourishing agricultural districts will be left as destitute pressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Terpressly say. Browne is a gentleman of enlarged and comprehensive views, and will doubtless fill the position to which he as the wilderness of Jamaica. Even if it shall fall far ritories? The constitution does not expressly say. has been appointed with credit to the Department and short of this, it will still involve incalculable damage to short of this, it will still involve incalculable damage to all our interests. They will carry away from us millions as we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. New Orleans, March 3.—The steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnson, from Havana, with advices to the 27th ult., has acrived.

The Sugar market had slightly improved.

The steamship De Soto, The State than property—thousands of the State.

Of property. They will carry away from us what is far more valuable to the State than property—thousands and tens of thousands of busy hands, which now constitute the productive labor of the State.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majorities and minorities.

If a minority in such a case will second rether than property—thousands of the other.

If a minority in such a case will second rether than property—thousands and tens of thousands of the State.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 4th inst.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

custom as old as the government itself. I appear before you to address you briefly and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, to and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea be taken by the President before he enters on the execution

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss An apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a republican administration their ministration their states are to be accession of a republican administration the states are to be accession of a republican administration the states are to be accession of a republican administration the states are to be accession of a republican administration the states are to be accession of a republican administration the states are to be accession of a republican administration and the states are to be accession of a republican administration and the states are to be accession of a republican administration and the states are to be a republicant administration special anxiety or excitement. ministration their property and their peace and personal se-

curity are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the conof him who now addresses you.

believe I have no lawful right to do so. I have no inclina-Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full | with the chance that it may be overruled and never become

tions, and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic reso-

lution which I now read: " Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights ALAMANCE elects Unionists, and goes against Con- own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.' I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible. That the property, peace,

and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as | the law itself. against "Convention." Messrs. E. J. Warren and D. plainly written in the constitution as any other of its pro-

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call 'ugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole onstitution-to this provision as much as to any other .-To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come | cannot do this. CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT give 18 majority for within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up," heir oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could

they not with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law y means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause The Governor referred to the position of public berland, and especially in Fayetteville, as a straight should be enforced by national or by State authority. But surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to the imprisonment, as before provided, not exceeding five years,

as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safe-Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the said States charged in any guards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any | throw it. case surrendered as a slave? And m ght it not be well, at the same time, to provide by

terett is reported to have gone for a Convention forced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both | with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them | United States, or that said negroes shall be transport-CATAWBA gives 918 votes for Convention, and 158 them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or ap the contingencies specified above shall not have arrived,

> They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all the scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constimenaced is now form dably attempted.

in succession, administered the executive branch of the gov-

he constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual .- | for the separation of the States. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental In the course of his remarks the Governor alluded to without opposition. The vote on Convention stands government proper ever had a provision in its organic law is to administer the present government as it came into his lands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Continue to execute ail the express provisions of our na-Again, if the United States be not a government proper,

violate or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to | American people. Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, the power to do mischief, and have, with equal wisdom, pro- from the time the same were committed or occurred, or confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the constitution. It was short intervals. formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was

thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should | four years. be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the constitution was to form a time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot kaste from whom the negro was purchased; but shall only be remajority, and gives about 250 majority for Convention. But if the destruction of the Union to a step which you will never take deliberately, that object | quired to satisfy the jury that such negro has been illegally the Union is less perfect than before the constitution, hav- frustrated by it.

ing lost the vital element of perpetuity.

MOORE COUNTY .- Convention 135. No Convention authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revoright in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for same are hereby repealed. lutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider, that in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are ability I shall take care, as the constitution expressiven still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present the joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with

oins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully exe- difficulties Doing this I deam to be only a simple duty on my part,

site means, or in some authoritative manner direct the con- aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but one to preserve, protect and defend it.

stitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, need to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic

Pitt County gives 986 for to 107 against conven- what may be necessary for these objects there will be no of their nature. avasion, no using of force against or among the people Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent compe-

will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the While the strict legal right may exist in the government the other hand a number of indignant "straight-outs" to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do of the British interpretation of the tenth article of the of the States composing the Union. so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable with Extradition Treaty, was astonishing, but not on acall, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of Robeson elects Norment and Morisey, "Union," to such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current

events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best dis- tion. cretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal

companion disguised as a pedlar. Of course, it is only jority, and the county gives 132 majority for Convento destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pre- of Md. The relative cast of positions, however, with who really love the Union, may I not speak.

> Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional do, Dacotah and Nevada. In these there is nothing

> rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the constitution, has been denied? I whatever said about slavery.
>
> The President will leave Washington on Tuesday af-

the constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view institutional right,

it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmain practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reason-

able length contain express provisions for all possible ques-

from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede steamer Yorktown for Richmond.

from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being

Fellow Citizens of the United States: In compliance with educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Custom as old as the government itself. I appear before Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate those matters of administration about which there is no changes of popular epinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people.

so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despot-ism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, expenses, to the use of the Confederate States, and the othspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any er half to the use of him or them who shall prosecute the case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, | same to effect. while they are also entitled to very high respect and considthat "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere eration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the person or persons shall for himself or other person, either with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. government. And while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case,

the evils of a different practice. the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting to be transported to any port or place whatsoever to be the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions held, sold or otherwise disposed of as a slave, or to be held of the Supreme Court, the instant that they are made in or- to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel shall be so of the States, and especially the right of each State to order | dinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the | built, fitted out, equipped, laden or otherwise prepared for and control its own domestic institutions, according to its people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to the purpose aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, that extent practically resigned their government into the apparel, furniture, and lading shall be forfeited; one moiety. hands of that eminent tribunal.

> decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no any court of the Confederate States. fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to politand ought to be extended, while the other believes it it ed by imprisonment in the penitentiary or common jail-if is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only

substantial dispute. for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as such other place as may be provied by law, for a term not well enforced perhaps as any law can be in a community less than ten nor longer than twenty years; and shall morewhere the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports over be fived, at the discretion of the court, not less than say little.

both cases after the separation of the sections than before. of color, so illegally imported as aforesaid, such person shall The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, be punished by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, not be surrendered at all by the other.

> move our respective claims from each other, nor build an removed, as knowingly aforesaid, shall be held and conimpassable wall between them. A husband and wife may sidered as a separate offence. divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country | which such negro, mulatto, coolie or person of color, shall

> either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is feited; one moiety to the Confederate States, and the other it possible then to make that intercourse more satisfactory to the informer. And all negroes, mulattoes, coolies, or after separation than before?

laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between to be disposed of as hereinafter directed. aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by lone. And should any one, in any case, be content that his terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, and a fine not less than one thousand nor more than ten eath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy | with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amend

law for the enforcement of that clause in the constitution stitution amended. While I make no recommendation of Confederacy of any such arrest and confinement. The which guaranties that the citizens of each State shall be en- amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the President shall, as soon as possible, communicate with the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of Governor of the State whence the vessel in which such neunder existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, ted States of America, and shall offer to deliver such neand with no purpose to construct the constitution or laws by a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. gross to said State, on receiving a guarantee from such I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode State, that the said negroes shall enjoy the rights and privspecify any particular acts of Congress as proper to be en- seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate | ileges of freemen in such State, or if any other State of the in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by to take or reject propositions originated by others not es- ed to Africa and there placed at liberty, free of expense all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of pecially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be to the Government. If such proposition be rejected, or i

I understand that a proposed amendment to the constitu- made by any responsible persons or surety, who will furnish President under our national constitution. During that pe- tion-which amendment, however, I have not seen-has satisfactory guaranty that such negroes will be transported ried fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government to Atrica, and there placed at liberty, free of expense to States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstructions of what I have said, I depart gross to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, in

so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be im tutional term of four years under great and peculiar diffi-culty. A disruption of the federal Union heretofore only made express and irrevocable, The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the tion and sale of such negroes, and in the prosecution of the

The people themselves can do this also if they choose, but other half into the Treasury of the Confederate States. aw of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no | the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty ional constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it mate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal occur, or into whose port the vessel may be carried; and hope in the world? In our present difficulties, is either par- | the writs, processes and other mandates issued from such without fath of being in the right?

desirens to effect an adjustment, if one could be effected but an association of States, in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of the judgment out an association of States, in the nature of contract mere- and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of such State shall compose, and in the execution of this Act

> vided for the return of that little to their own hands at very from the time of the discovery of the same. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no admatured and continued by the Declaration of Independence | ministration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can such forfeitures, but the same shall be declared at the inin 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then | very seriously injure the government in the short space of

> by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be imported; and on all such trials, the person having such Such of you as are now diseatisfied still have the old con-It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own stitution unimpaired; and, on the sensitive point, the laws selves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and | will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. | satisfactory excuse for such failure be offered to the court. that acts of violence within any State or States against the If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied, hold the

> > precipitate action.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn

ernment, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels ses, as part of said Constitution, viz:

From Washington. Washington, March 3 .- Minister Dallas, in communicating to the President information relative to the in section second of the first article of the Constitution tent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there proceedings before the Lord Chief Justice of England as "all other persons," shall originate with any State in the Anderson fugitive slave case, says the amount of that does not recognize that relation within its own legal acumen and astuteness brought to bear in support himits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one count of the peculiar opinion held by Great Britain concerning the social condition of slavery. The correspond- which will authorize or give to Congress the power to So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm be a subject for the consideration of the incoming adinstitutions thereof, including that of persons held to ministration. A new convention will probably be the labor or service by the laws of said State." result for a mutual understanding of the article in ques-

Hon. Gideon Wells has arrived, and all the other gentlemen named in connection with Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are in Washington, namely, Messrs. Seward, Chas. That there are persons in one section or another who seek | Bates, Smith, of Indiana, Cameron, of Pa., and Blair, Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national labric, with all its benefits, its memories and information touching the posture of affairs and to reto the extent they had anticipated. They will return to

possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to The President has approved the tariff bill and the are greater than all the real ones you fly from-will you risk bills establishing the territorial governments of Colora-

ternoon for Wheatland. His Secretary, Mr. Glossbren-Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of Senators Hemphill and Wigfall leave Washington

that State.

Missourt State Convention. St. Louis, March 4 .- The State convention re assembled here this morning. The committee of thirteen on federal relations, appointed by the convention, have unspecifically applicable to every question which may occur der discussion the propositions submitted by the Geor- ferent States in the South and Southwest, and one very gia commissioners.

> The Flag of the Confederate States, etc. MONTGOMERY, March 4 .- A flag has been unanimoushe middle white, with blue union, containing a circle of seven stars, the union reaching down to the lower red. as Secretary of the Navy.

seats on the floor of Congress.

Southern Congress. An Act in Relation to the Slave Trude. and to punish per sons offending therein.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that no person shall, directly or indirectly, import or bring in any manner whatsoever into the Confederate States, or the Territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, (other than the slaveholding States of the United States of America.) nor from the sea, any negro mulatto, coolie or person of color, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of, any such negro, mulatto, coolie, or person o color as a slave, or to be held to service or labor, for any nority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible, length of time whatever; and any ship, vessel or water craft, employed in any importation aforesaid, shall be liable to seizure, prosecution and forfeiture in any district in which it may be found, one half thereof, after the payment of all

SEC. 2. No citizen of the Confederate States or any other wise prepare any ship or vessel in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, nor cause any such ship or vessel to sail from any port or place whatsoever knowledge that I had made this and many similar declara. a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could within the jurisdiction of the same, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, coolie or person of color, from At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if any foreign kingdom, place or country (except as aforesaid) after the payment of all expenses, to the use of the Confed Now is there, in this view, any assault upon the court or | erate States, and the other to the use of such person as shall the judges. . It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to | sue for said forfeiture and prosecute the same to effect in

SEC. 3. Any person violating the 1st section of this Act or any provisions thereof, or aiding or abetting others in One section of our country believes that slavery is right | the violation thereof, on conviction thereof, shall be punishthere be no penitentiary of the State where the conviction may be had, where, by the laws of the State, such peniten-The fugitive s ave clause of the constitution, and the law tiary or jail may be used for that purpose, and if not, in one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars. And it The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obli- any person within the Confederate States shall, knowingly, gations in other cases, and a few break over in each. This. sell, purchase, receive, conceal, remove, or aid and assist in think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in | concealing or removing any negro, mulatto, coolie or person claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be | while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would | and not exceeding five thousand dollars. For all offences under this Act, each negro, mulatto or person of color ille-Physically speaking, we cannot separate-we cannot re- gally imported, or sold, purchased, received, concealed or

SED. 4. Every ship, vessel, boat or other water craft, or have been taken on board, received or transported as afore-They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, said, her tackle, apparel, furniture and lading shall be forpersons of color so illegally imported aforesa d. shall be Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make arrested and held by the officers of the Confederate States,

SEC. 5. Every person violating the provisions, or any one of them, of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of

thousand dollars. SEC. 6. Every negro illegally imported as aforesaid into ting for an attack. the Confederate States, shall be arrested by the Marshal or manner with the execution of this Act, and shall be safely he modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, groes were imported cleared, if the same be one of the Unithe President shall receive any propositions which may be within a reasonable time, the President shall cause said nefrom my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, any one of the States where such sale shall not be inconsis tent with the laws thereof, under such regulations as he may expenses incurred by the Government in the capture, deten- from Ringgold Barracks to enable him to maintain his I hold that in contemplation of the universal law and of people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms offenders and the forfeiture of the property, shall be paid one-half to the informer, (if he be bona fide such.) and the SEC. 7. All proceedings under this Act, and all offences against its provisions, shall be had and prosecuted in the hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. District Court of the Confederate States, held in the State Why should there not be a patient confidence in the uiti- | in which, or in the waters adjacent to which, the same may courts shall run and be enforced in any State of this Con-If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth | federacy by the Marshal or his deputy of the District which

SEC. 8. All proceedings for offences committed against By the frame of the government under which we live, this the provisions of this Act, or forfeitures incurred by the same people have wisely given their public servants but lit- same, shall be barred unless commenced within five years SEC. 9. No transfers of title to an innocent purchase, with

or without notice, for or without value, shall interfere with stance of any informer. On such trials the informer or prosecutor shall not be required to allege or prove the name of My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon the vessel in which the illegal importation was made, nor this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking the name of the master, owner or consignee, nor the person negro in possession shall be compelled to produce such negro in open court for the personal inspection of the jury; on failure to comply with the order of the court for such pro-SEC. 10. All other laws on the same subject be and the

ACTION OF THE HOUSE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION -In the House of Representatives, on the 28th ult In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not | Corwin's amendment, was reconsidered and adopted by in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The govern- a vote of 133 to 65-a Constitutional majority. The following is the joint resolution with Mr. Corwin's

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assem- fer Forts Sumter and Pickens to the Southern United States of America in Congress assemonly as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will con- I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We bled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the federacy and negotiate for a division of the public purpose of the Union, that it will confollowing article be proposed to the Legislatures of the erty. chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and several States as an amendment to the Constitution of The power confided to me will be used to hold, eccapy and possess the property and places belonging to the gov-ART. 12. No amendment of this Constitution, having

for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described Corwin's amendment:

" No amendment shall be made to the Constitution Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Scotland Neck.

Windsor.

Williamston.

Greenville.

Bath.

Woodville, Bertie county.

Trinity, Beaufort county.

St. John's, Durham's Neck.

March 17th, Tarborough,

19th,

21st,

22d,

24th,

26tb,

27th,

28th.

29th.

30th. Zion Church, Beaufort county. 31st, Washington. 3d. St. Luke's, Washington county. 4th, St. David's. 5tb. Lake Chapel. 7th, Plymouth. 9th, Gatesville. 11th, Lassiter's Chapel. 13 & 14, Elizabeth City. 16th, Currituck. Woodville, Perquimans county. 18th, 19th, Hertford. Edenton. 21st. 23d, P. M., Murfreesborough. 25th Jackson. 26th, Burgwyn's Chapel, 28th, Wilson.

TAXATION ON NEGROS .- We understand that Governor Pickens is in constant receipt of letters from difrecently from prominent citizens of Arkansas, and another from Tennessee, stating that it is rumored throughout the country that the citizens of South Carolina are adopted. The upper and lower sections are red, and paying taxes at the rate of \$16 a head on negros. They also state that another rumor has been widely circulated that Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, a large Hon. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, has been confirmed slaveholder, had a forced loan made on nim of \$40,000. The writers state that these slanders are circulated with All the members of the Cabinet have been invited to a view to injure the cause of independence in the slaverumors, and we assure out friends everywhere, and more RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.— John Polhemus, a particularly in the South and Southwest, that there is ngitive slave belonging to Mr. Jameson, of Louisburg, not a word of truth in either rumor. To this we might Va., was rescued from the deputy U. S. Marshall, in add, if necessary, an official denial. The tax on negros New York, on Saturday, by a mob of negroes and whites, just as he was about to be placed on board the steamer Yorktown for Richmond.

In the case of the latter of the case of the latter of the other States.—Charleston Courier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE ELECTION.

Special dispetch to the Journs RALEIOH, March 6 1861.—12, м Sixty-one counties have been heard from official which give 3100 majority for Convention, Ashe leghany, Buncombe, Camden, Cherokee, Currito Davie, Forsyth, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, J. Madison, Montgomery, Macon. Pasquotank, Pitt, Polit Stanly, Wilkes and Yancey to hear from. Convention

[We presume that most of the counties mention have been heard from unofficially, which leads our respondent to his conclusions as to the result.]-Jour FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, CITY, March 5, 1861 The Inauguration ceremonies were dull-tame, v enthusiasm. Not an incident occurred to mar the peace or create the least disturbance. The conservatives believe the Inaugural is capable of

two constructions, peace or war. The ultras on box sides assume that it means strict enforcement of the laws regardless of results. It is reported that Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., goes into

the Cabinet. FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, VA., March 5, 1861 The secessionists here say that the inaugural means war. The conservatives have been disappointed as

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 6, 1861. On yesterday the Senate confirmed the following

ominations. Seward of New York, Secretary of State. Chase of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury. Smith of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War Welles, of -, Secretary of the Navy. Blair, of Maryland, Post Master General,

Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General, FROM TEXAS. NEW ORLEANS, March 6th, 1861

Later news from Texas states that the Revenue Cat. ter Dodge had been seized by the Texan authorities. The Officer in command of fort Brown was preparing for defensive operations. Texas troops were concepts. Fort Cooper has been taken by the State authorities

MONTGOMERY Ala., March 6th, 1861 The general opinion here is that the Inaugural's NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, March 6, 1861. [At the close yesterday.]

Cotton steady. Flour 5 cents lower. Other articles are firm and prices unchanged.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS. In the Senate, on the 28th ult., the House arrend. ments to the Tariff bill were concurred in and the

Galveston advices state that Captain Hill, in replying the Texan Commissioners, refused to evacuate f Brown or surrender the Government property. It also stated that Captain Hill had ordered reinforcement post and retake the property on Brazos Island. Aco lision is imminent between the Federal troops and the

On the 1st inst. the Senate debated the Peace Congres Propositions. Mr. Hunter, of Va., moved to substitute the first of Crittenden's resolutions for the first d House.—Amendments to the Army bill were could

ered. The New Mexican bill was tabled. The resolutions of the committee of 33 were disposed of, and the most of them passed. NIGHT SESSION .- The Peace Congress proposition were refused to be taken up. The Nevala and Dantah Territorial bills were passed

The steamer Canadian from Liverpool with date to the 15th inst., has arrived at Portland. Gaeta has capitalated and the Royal family had retired in a French Steamer. The garrison are prisoner of war for the present. Cotton was dull. Middling Uplands had declined &d. and lower qualities 1/4d. to 3/4d.—closing with

downward tendency. Breadstuffs were quiet and price steady. Provisions dull. Consola 9134 to 92. Flour closed dull and prices were weak. What quiet and steady. Corn quiet. Rice dull. Rosin & 6d. a 4s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 31s. The strike in Manchester continues.

There has been an immense number of wrecks and

loss of life on the English coast, but few Americans The Bank of England has advanced the rates of terest to 8 per centum. In the Virginia State Convention, on the 4th Mr. Goode, of Mecklenburg, concluded a speech call menced the day before. He criticised the Peace Conference propositions very sharply. Mr. Goode, of Be ford, introduced a series of resolutions looking to immediate secession. Mr. Fisher introduced resolutions de

> Ye Flight of Ye Rayl-Splitter. A BALLAD.

claring it the duty of the Federal Government to traff-

We clip the following jeu d'esprit from the New York Day Of all ye flights that ever were flown, By several persons, or one alone-Of Science, or Dr. Franklin's kite; Of "Mincio" Raymond, away from the fight;

The funniest flight—of the dreariest bore— Was Abraham's flight through Baltimore! Weary and worn, like a hunted moose, Quaking at heart and flighty at head. The old Rail splitter-he went to bed. But scarce in his blankets enveloped was he. When he cried, "I am struck with a bright idee,
Procure me hither, and don't be long.
A hot rum toddy, and make it strong!"

Or the flight of Professor Lowe's balloon,

From here to England, one day at noon;

Now various dreams are like to come From a brimming beaker of good old rum; And some of them, too, are just as bad As any that Tam O'Shanter had. And so, when Abraham laid him down, To dream of doing the South rners "Brown," It chanced that a phantasy, bloody and grim, Came sailing over and lit on him! Dead men tossed about like stone;

Broken bridges; blood and bones;

Every antique burial place; Daggers pistols, bludgeons, guns,

Grinning death's heads, such as grace

Thunder showers of red hot buns; These he saw, or seemed to see, "All because of the " bright idee !" Then suddenly, in from the murky night There came a messenger, wild with fright. And he cried to Abrah m, where he lay, "Get up, old fellow, and scurry away!" So the dismal phantoms of sleep gave place To a very practical view of the case;
And the Rail Splitter said as he looked at him,—"John
Just wait till I get my trowsers on!"

So he swore an oath, by the Kingdom Come, That Satan was in the glass of rum! And he said, " may I never split rails again, If I don't run off by a special train?"
Then, shrouded closely, up to the eyes,
With a cloak and a Scotch cap likewise, He left his people dissolved in brine And ran away as the clock struck nine.

Swiftly along the Central Road Went the flery horse with his precious load; And at every snort he seemed to say, "'Tis a Western gentleman running away! The greatest begins under the sun!
See if it isn't a glorious run!'
Thou Honest Abram, safe and sound, Stood at last on the Capitol ground.

Ah, very noble it seems to be This modern standard of chivalry! And very noble and very grand
Is the chiefest magnate in the land,
Abraham Lincolu, stalwart and tall, Who ran away quaking from nothing at all!
The "Honest Uncle," in '61,
Who skulked in the night to Washington!